REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Office Action mailed December 23, 2002 has been reviewed and carefully considered. Claims 1 and 2 are amended. Claims 1-12 are pending in this application, with claims 1 and 8 being the only independent claims. Reconsideration of the above-identified application, as herein amended and in view of the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 5-9, and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,185,598 (Farber) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,870,546 (Kirsch). Claims 3 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over Farber and Kirsch in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,393,014 (Daly). Claims 4 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over Farber and Kirsch in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,547,060 (Martin).

The present invention is directed to a system and method for effective use of an air link between mobile stations and gateway servers. More specifically, the present invention relates to a system and method for minimizing usage of radio resources while a mobile station is communicating with a web server and the content or resource specified by the user has been moved to a different location. When this situation arises, a redirection message is generated at the web server and sent to the mobile station which includes the new location of the content and/or resource. In the present application, the necessary tasks associated with redirection messages are handled by a gateway server (page 5, lines 5-21 of the present application). According to the present invention, a mobile station transmits a request for content and/or resource to a gateway server. The gateway server then transmits the request to the web server. If the requested content and/or resource has moved to a new location, the web server returns a redirection message to the gateway server. The gateway server transmits another request for the content and/or resource to the new location without communicating the redirection message to the mobile station. After

receiving the requested content and/or resource, the gateway server transmits the requested content and/or resource to the mobile station. The processing of the redirection messages by the gateway server is transparent to the mobile station so that the mobile station receives the requested content and/or resource without sending another request to a webserver. The present invention minimizes the communications over the air between the requesting mobile client and the gateway server.

Each of the independent claims 1 and 8 recite (1) receiving a redirection message by the gateway server from the web server, the redirection message indicating a new location of the at least one of content and resource, and (2) creating and transmitting by the gateway server to one of the web server and another web server another request for the at least one of content and resource at the new location without communicating the received redirection message to the mobile station. Support for this second limitation is in original claim 8 and page 9, lines 10-11. Independent claim 1 is now amended to include this second limitation. Accordingly, the gateway server according to the present invention does not send the redirection message back to the mobile client over the air link.

Farber discloses an optimized network resource location which provides a way for servers in a computer network to offload their processing of requests for selected resources by determining a different server ("a repeater") to process those requests (see col. 2, lines 55-58 of Farber). According to Farber, a client 106 makes a request for a particular resource from an origin server 102 (col. 2, lines 64-67, and col. 4, lines 49-53). A reflector mechanism 108, co-located with origin server 102, intercepts the request and decides whether to handle it locally or reflect the request (col. 3, lines 5-8 and col. 5, lines 3-7). If the request is reflected, the client 106 is provided

-6-

with a modified resource identifier designating the "best" repeater to process the request (col. 3, lines 11-13 and col. 8, lines 63-67 and Fig. 3, upper right corner).

Accordingly, Farber teaches that the reflector 108 either sends the request to the origin server or selects a "best" repeater. In the latter case, the client is provided with a modified resource identifier designating the repeater. As described in col. 10 starting at line 14, a browser of the client reissues the request using the new resource identifier. Since the new identifier refers to a repeater, the browser sends a request to the repeater.

In view of the above, it is apparent that Farber teaches that the new resource identifier is sent to the client and requires the client 106 to resend the request to the new resource identifier. Therefore it is respectfully submitted that Farber fails to disclose, teach or suggest creating and transmitting by the gateway server to one of the web server and another web server another request for the at least one of content and resource at the new location in response to the redirection message and without communicating the received redirection message to the mobile station, as now expressly recited in independent claims 1 and 8.

Kirsch discloses a method and apparatus for redirection of server external hyperlink reference. According to col. 5, lines 25-45 and the Abstract of Kirsch, a web server computer system provides for server based controlled management over a client reference to a resource locator that is independently selected by a client computer system and that which references an external web server. The web server system provides a client system with a predetermined URL reference to the web server system encoded with predetermined redirection and accounting data including a reference to a second server system. On receipt by the first web server system of the predetermined URL reference from the client system, the predetermined redirection and accounting data is decoded from the predetermined URL and processed by the

web server system <u>to provide the client server system with a redirection message</u> including the reference to the second server system. Kirsch further discloses at col. 11, lines 7-9 that the redirection message is issued to the originally requesting client computer system 12 (see also Fig. 4).

In view of the above description, Kirsch also teaches that the redirection message is sent back to the client. Therefore, Kirsch also fails to teach or suggest creating and transmitting by the gateway server to one of the web server and another web server another request for the at least one of content and resource at the new location in response to the redirection message <u>and without forwarding the received redirection message to the mobile station</u>, as now expressly recited in independent claims 1 and 8.

Dependent claims 2-7 and 9-12, each being dependent on one of independent claims 1 and 8, are deemed allowable for the same reasons expressed above with respect to independent claims 1 and 8.

In view of the above remarks, the application is deemed to be in condition for allowance and notice to that effect is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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